SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEWSWEEKLY

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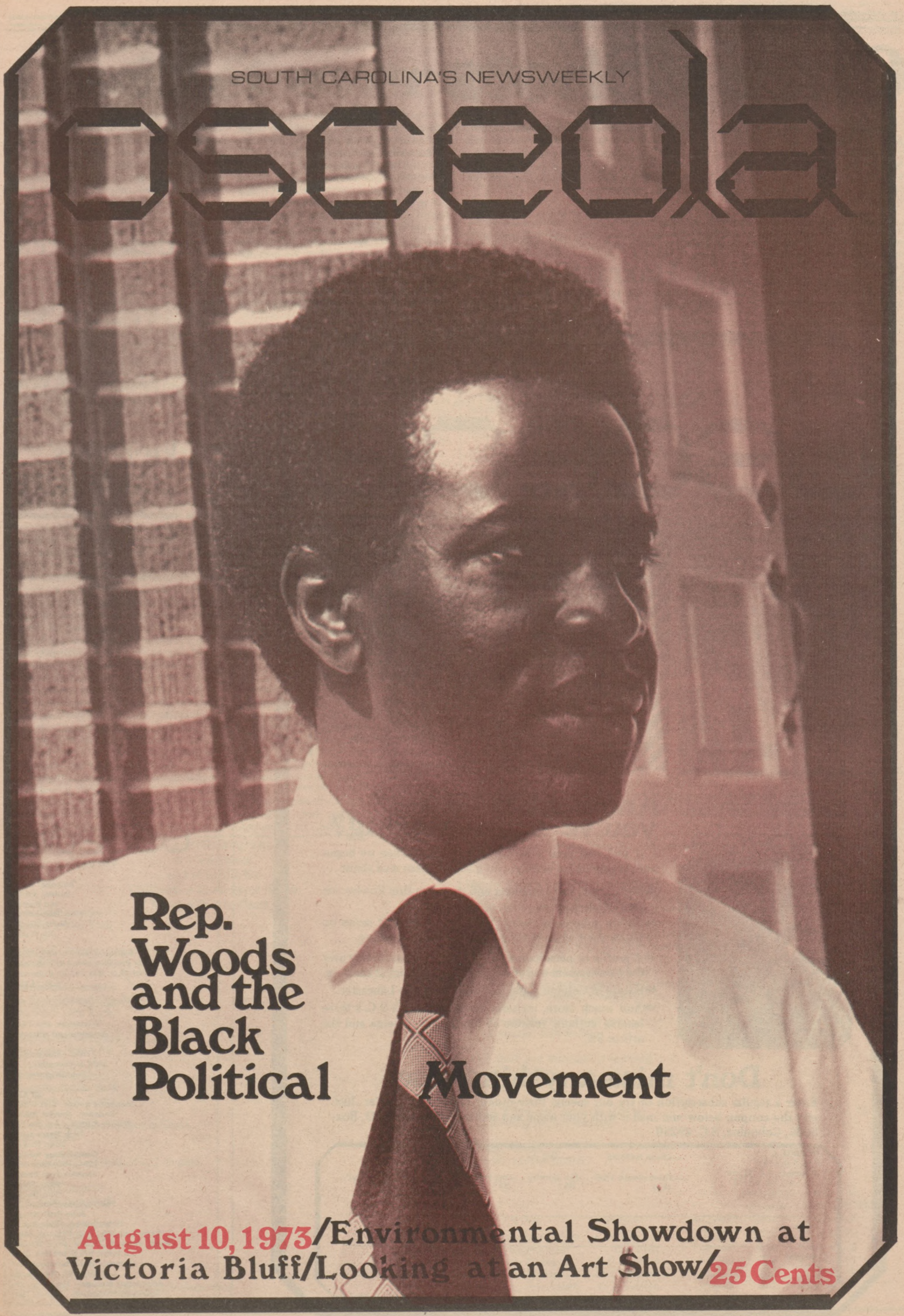

Rep. Woods and the Black Political Movement

August 10, 1973/Environmental Showdown at Victoria Bluff/Looking at an Art Show/25 Cents

Cheap Shots

President Nixon's problems are over--at least in Miami Beach. Paul M. Bruun, publisher of the *Sun-Reporter* in Miami has banned all references to the Watergate affair in his paper. This includes news stories, editorials, letters to the editor, cartoons and financial columns.

Bruun explained, "We are not deserting one of our nation's most obnoxious scandals. We simply believe that from now on, anything and everything will be 'hash and rehash.' There are unbelievable liars in both Democrats and Republicans involved. This scandal is a cloud over democracy which will never be entirely obliterated."

The publisher added that the purpose behind the suspension of Watergate news is that the continued publicity provides material for adversaries of this country "that they joyously roll around in their mouths, enjoying every morsel."

Sun-Reporter editors will continue to follow the story and report on it "if and when it is ever resolved."

Evidently we did learn something from Vietnam.

Harry S

Amidst the more virulent disorders of Watergate, recurrent ITT, San Clemente, and the Cambodian bombings, it might sound like we're nitpicking. But we're sure there's at least one fiery old "Give 'em hell" politician who's having a hard time taking this latest indignation lying down.

It seems that the birth of Harry Truman provoked an acute problem among his family over his middle name. Some wanted to name him after his paternal grandfather Anderson Shippe Truman while others wanted to name him after his maternal grandfather, Solomon Young. They finally compromised and named him Harry S Truman. As Truman often explained, the S itself was his middle name and therefore required no period following it. All was well until recently when the U.S. Postal Service released its new Harry Truman commemerative stamp. Yep, you guessed it, there it is as big as day: Harry S. (period) Truman. Oh, well, maybe they'll declare the period inoperative.

Sudden Interest

Appears there's more than one way to skin a CATV. Knight Newspapers publisher John S. Knight notes the sudden interest cablevision operators (who are concerned about possible federal legislation) have in listening to U.S. senators and congressmen. According to Knight, cablevision owners have recently paid some 50 of the elected Capitol Hill corps for speaking engagements. Sen. Daniel Inouye, for example, was paid for 10 speaking engagements and received in addition a $2,000 fee from the cable interests.

Nuke Notes

Duke Power Co., the same company seeking approval from the South Carolina Public Service Commission to build a $704 million nuclear electric power generating station on Lake Wylie, announced plans over the weekend for a proposed $1 billion nuclear station tentatively scheduled to be located in Davidson County, North Carolina, near the township of Tyro.

Duke was involved in public hearings in South Carolina last week in which one of the major opponents of nuclear plants argued that a primary flaw in relying on nuclear energy is the difficulty of disposing with the final waste products. (Some, like plutonium-239, remain harmfully radioactive for as long as 500,000 years.)

Some pretty imaginative solutions have been considered. James Schlesinger, former head of the Atomic Energy Commission, and now head of the Department of Defense stated a couple of years ago that the AEC had asked the space agency to "look into the cost of shooting . . .high level radioactive wastes into the sun--taking them right out of this world." And if they don't make it. . . .

THE NEWSWEEKLY FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

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July 6, 1973/ Private Schools: S.C.'s New Segregation/ Poetry In The Schools/ Dirt Track Saga / 25 Cents
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A Growing University, A Dying Community

/Cable TV in Columbia /Private Schools Part II Interview With Barry Hannah/ Events - Page 16/
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South Carolina's Environmental Dilemma

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Moves South

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Conflict over the increase

by Dick Harpootlian

Protestors plodded back and forth in front of the Federal Court House in Columbia. Their placards decried South Carolina Electric and Gas Company's proposed rate hike. A stubby man with a Buddy Hackett face drove slowly by the front of the Court House in a tow truck and yelled to the crowd, "You get'em kids, that electric and gas company is screwing me!"

The demonstration was held Monday prior to a hearing in Federal District Court concerning recent actions of SCE&G. Judge Solomon Blatt Jr. was to rule as to the constitutionality of SCE&G's implementation of a proposed 13% electric rate hike and a 22% gas rate hike two months before the Public Service Commission holds hearings to determine the necessity of the increase. The utility is allowed by state law to post a bond and immediately implement the increase as long as they agree to refund all monies collected plus six per cent interest if the increase isn't granted. The state law is being challanged as an unconstitutional taking of property without due process of law.

The demonstrators are from the Palmetto Action Committee, a loose-knit group of consumer activists based in Columbia. Inside the Court House Tom Turnipseed, executive director of the S.C. Taxpayers Association listens while Judge Blatt tells why he will not hear the case unless a few minor matters are cleared up. Blatt explains that his former law firm in Barnwell is on a retainer from SCE&G and while he sees no conflict of interest, the Courts, like Caesar's wife, must be above suspicion. *(Federal Power Commission documents reveal SCE&G paid $12,522 to Blatt's law firm last year. See chart.)* He tells Columbia attorney Harry Lightsey, counsel for SCE&G, and Turnipseed and Hemphill Pride, counsel for the Taxpayers Association, they must decide whether or not they want him to sit on the case and inform the clerk of court no later than Wednesday. Blatt further explains that if both sides still find him acceptable he will probably hear the case next week.

Pride rises to ask if the process can be "pushed up a bit" since the rate hike is scheduled to go into effect on Sunday.

Lightsey points out that although the increase will start on Sunday it would be thirty days before bills went out and therefore no harm would be done by the delay. The judge nods and reminds both attorneys that he is not going to hear the merits of the case until they decide whether or not they want him to sit on the case. He mulls it over for a moment and asks the attorneys if they could have their decisions to him by noon and they both nod yes.

As Turnipseed starts to make a point, Blatt reminds him that he isn't going to hear any of the merits. Turnipseed thrusts an accusing finger towards Lightsey and whines, "But he did!"

****

The conflict is shaping up. SCE&G versus the Taxpayers Association, Palmetto Action Committee, and, according to one official working for the utility, a labor group will get involved before its all over.

Harry Lightsey, noted Columbia attorney, law professor, and former chairman of the S.C. Democratic Party says he feels it will be a real donnybrook this year. He is comparing the upcoming Public Service Commission hearing to the one held two years ago when only Rock Hill consumer advocate Dr. Dudley Sturgis mustered enough strength to show up at the hearing.

This year Lightsey expects a number of groups to present "expert witnesses" who believe SCE&G does not need the increase. The Taxpayers Association which sports Tom Turnipseed as its director is probably the most serious threat SCE&G faces. Turnipseed was George Wallace's national campaign director in 1968 and is credited with getting Wallace on all 50 ballots. Although earlier this year there were off-the-record mutterings from Turnipseed concerning a possible try for the governor's office next year, he now says he misspoke himself, he's not in it for the money or political gain. He's now talking about a statewide organization of 200,000 as opposed to his present contingent of 3,000. And then he wants to establish Taxpayer Association chapters in every state making a national consumer citizens action group larger than John Gardner's Common Cause or Ralph Nader's Public Citizen. When asked about Turnipseed's plans one SCE&G official said, "Didn't George Wallace run his first campaign based on an attack on Alabama Power and Light?"

****

Rudy Coward is South Carolina Electric and Gas's chief public relations officer. Apparently its Rudy's job to hold down the fort during the prehearing phase of the rate hike controversy.

"Let's face it," says Rudy, "everything involved with this rate increase is much too complicated for you or me to understand; its up to the Public Service Commission." Coward says he can't comment on Turnipseed's charges and neither will anyone else at SCE&G. "The rate hearing is a legal proceeding where both sides have a fair hearing."

What the public relations man fails to mention is that while his side has a full-time legal department and Harry Lightsey (who received from SCE&G $85,000 last year for his efforts in their behalf) the other side has primarily Tom Turnipseed and Hemphill Pride, whenever either can spare the time from their private practice. SCE&G officials are quick to point out, however, that the state has a staff of experts and lawyers who will "challenge every statement we make." The quality of that challenge is what the Taxpayers and others question.

What Coward goes on to say, off the record of course, is that Turnipseed and PAC (he doesn't seem to make any distinction between the two groups) are misleading the

(Continued on page11)

Ten Largest Security Holders of SCE&G Stock

[out of 10,618,707
(1973 high of 25 and low of 19 7/8)
Shares of Common Stock]

Cede and Company New York, New York	431,762
Sigler and Company New York, New York	371,888
Thomas and Company c/o First National City Bank New York, New York	303,323
Douglass and Company New York, New York	284,100
Cudd and Company Chase Manhattan Bank New York, New York	244,793
Teachers Retirement System of Texas Austin, Texas	177,248
The First National Bank of S. C. Trustee	159814
Lynn and Company New York, New York	157,000
Mutual and Company c/o Continental Bank New York, New York	135,000
Harvard and Company c/o The New England Merchants National Bank Boston, Massachusetts	119,513

FEES & PERSONNEL

According to reports filed with the Federal Power Commission the following were paid the indicated sums for services rendered during the calendar year of 1972:

Blatt, Fales, and Peeples (Legal fees) *Law firm of former speaker of the House Solomon Blatt*	$12,522
Robert E. McNair (Legal fees) *Former governor*	$12,000
Berry, Lightsey, Gibbes, and Bowers (Legal fees) *Harry Lightsey, former chairman of the South Carolina Democratic Party, presently law professor at the University of South Carolina*	$85,710
Rembert Dennis (Legal Fees) *Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and vice-chairman of the rural electrification committee of the Senate*	$38,600
John A. Martin (Legal fees) *Senator from Winnsboro and vice-chairman of the Atomic and Nuclear Energy Committee of the Senate*	$24,440
Legare, Hare, and Smith (Legal fees) *Law firm of T. Allen Legare, Jr., Chairman of the State Development Board*	$21,598
Julius Baggett (Legal fees) *Representative from McCormick County*	$1,486
Marchant, Bristow and Bates (Legal fees) *T. Eston Marchant, Chairman USC Board of Trustees* *Walter Bristow, Senator from Richland County and chairman of the Atomic and Nuclear Energy Committee of the Senate*	$7,805
Gressette and Gressette (Legal fees) *Marion Gressette—President Pro Tempore of the State Senate*	$3,900
Harvey, Harvey, and Battery (Legal fees) *Brantley Harvey, Representative from Beaufort County and Chairman of the House Rules Committee*	$2,575
Bryant, Fanning, and Yarborough (Legal fees) *F. Hall Yarborough, Representative from Orangeburg County*	$3,106
Grimes, Hinds, and Cowan (Legal fees) *Clayton Grimes former senator from Georgetown who was on the rural electrification committee)*	$7,050
Hollings and Hawkins (Legal fees) *U.S. Senator Fritz Hollings*	$1,725
Cook, Ruef, and Associates (Legal fees) *Advertising firm*	$4,373
Cargill, Wilson, and Acree (in Atlanta) *Advertising services rendered*	$504,594
Message Factors, Inc. *Public relations studies*	$11,105

TITLE	NAME	SALARY	SHARES OF COMMON STOCK HELD	ANNUAL RETIREMENT SALARY
President, Chief Officer	A.M. Williams	$103,390	1534	51,775
Senior Vice President	C.J. Fritz	40,500	526	None listed
Senior Vice President	A.C. Mustard	52,750	805	29,723
Senior Vice President	V.C. Summer	51,767	761	31,481
Senior Vice President	O.S. Wooten	51,695	801	26,200

Victoria Bluff: Is this another BASF?

"They rode in silence for a while, and then the driver made another good point. He said he knew that his truck was turning the atmosphere into poison gas, and that the planet was being turned into pavement so his truck could go anywhere. "So I'm commiting suicide," he said.

"My brother is even worse," the driver went on. "He works in a factory that makes chemicals for killing plants and trees in Vietnam." Viet Nam was a country where America was trying to make people stop being communists by dropping things on them from airplanes. The chemicals he mentioned were intended to kill all the foilage, so it would be harder for communists to hide from airplanes.

"Don't worry about it," said Trout.

"In the long run, he's committing suicide," said the driver. "Seems like the only kind of job an American can get these days is committing suicide in some way."

"Good point," said Trout.

--Kurt Vonnegut
Breakfast of Champions

by John Norton

Victoria Point rises above the juncture of the Colleton River and Port Royal Sound; a promontory covered with virgin hardwoods and surrounded by the delicate ecosystems of salt marshes and estuaries which support shrimp, crabs, oysters and 50 varieties of fish.

Nearby, along the steep banks of Victoria Bluff and around the freshwater ponds which dot the uplands, ospreys, egrets and herons have hidden their rookeries. Gray squirrels and white-tailed deer roam through solid stands of hickory, laurel and live oak. The Southern bald eagle, the Eastern brown pelican, and the American alligator--all endangered species--have been spotted in the bluff area by wildlife experts. The Victoria Bluff area is a rare find even in beautiful Beaufort County; a piece of nature almost untouched by man, accessible at present only by boat or a three-mile hike from the nearest public roads. In the near future, however, this example of coastal wilderness will go the way of so many other pristine American environments--bulldozers will begin cutting right-of-ways for roads and railroad spurs, dredges will scoop out thousands of cubic yards of sand from the river at the edge of the bluff and deposit it in the nearby marsh, and men with chain saws will begin clearing away 100 acres of trees and shrubs to make way for economic progress and the eventual development of the Victoria Bluff area into Beaufort County's first industrial park.

Victoria Point's days have been numbered for quite some time--since the late sixties when the state purchased a large chunk of the bluff area as part of its plan for the economic development of severely-depressed Beaufort County. By now most South Carolinians are familiar with the industrial history of this raw environment; it began in late 1969 when the German firm of Badische Anilin and Soda fabrik, know in these parts as BASF, purchased several hundred acres of the bluff property from the state to construct a dyestuffs and petro-chemical plant. An international environmental battle ensued. Pro-industry forces, backed by such powerful South Carolina politicians as the late L. Mendel Rivers, argued that pollution from the plant (which would be discharged into one of the few remaining S.C. costal rivers with a classification high enough to allow the gathering of seafood) could be adequately controlled through the enforcement of state laws. Environmentalist countered that argument by pointing up the state's poor pollution enforcement record and the irrevocable damage BASF's facility would do to the surrounding unspoiled salt estuary. The anti-industry forces were a strange coalition made up of local fishermen, blue collar workers, ecologists, and their natural enemies, the land developers of Hilton Head Island. Some national environmental groups refused to join the battle due to the presence of the land developers, claiming with some validity that the Hilton Head entrepeneurs were themselves destroyers of pristine environments and were battling BASF to protect the multimillion dollar leisure resorts only three or four miles from the industrial site. BASF supporters were not all fat politicians, of course; many of Beaufort County's low-income blacks and whites argued that jobs were more important than shrimp and trees (if it had to come to that) and BASF was promising as many as 1,000 jobs and a $10 million annual payroll, plus taxes in the vicinity of $3 million annually.

Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel joined the ecologists, land developers, and fishermen in their opposition to the plant, declaring that the plant's potential benefits were outweighed by environmental considerations. "I tried to rationalize the opposition's arguments," Hickel said during a Walter Hickel Day celebration on Hilton Head in 1972, "But we were using debatable resources that were man-made to kill a natural resource that was not renewable. . . .This couldn't be measured in dollars and cents."

BASF finally backed down and opted for a site on the Mississippi River where fewer environmental promises had to be made or kept. Hickel attributed the victory in large part to members of the Hilton Head Fishing Cooperative, a black-owned co-op which collected 45,000 petitions and sailed to Washington to present them to the government. The dramatic public gesture contributed greatly to the cause, but credit must also be given to the Hilton Head developers, particularly Orion Hack and Sea Pines Plantation's Charles Fraser, whom BASF supporters accused of unscrupulous tactics in defeating the plant, including buying off public officials from Columbia to Washington. For sure, Fraser waged an all-out battle, organizaing a Conservation Symposium in early 1970 attended by distinguished ecologists, scientists and public figures. Fraser also financed one of the most influential documents which circulated opposing the plant, entitled "Status Report on the Efforts to Save Port Royal Sound and the Costal Area." The report was prepared by W.F. Marsher of Sea Pines Development Corporation and contained a number of misleading "facts" designed to downplay the importance of new industry to Beaufort County.

Despite BASF's decision to locate elsewhere, the pro-industry forces did not give up the battle. BASF sold its land back to the state, and a new company, Brown and Root--a Texas steel fabricating firm--became interested enough in the Victory Bluff site to take an option on the land. The anti-industry forces regrouped and rather than face a lengthy and potentially costly environmental battle, Brown and Root decided to give up its option.

Which brings us to the present.

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The mayor of Port Royal, a short, stout, 45ish white man with considerable forensic skill, came to the speaker's podium. "I'll try to keep this brief," he said, "and I'd like to start off by quoting a little bit of the Bible. It's a verse from Isaiah: 'How long, oh Lord, how long.'

"I don't want to make any accusations," the mayor continued, with a twinkle in his eye, "and I don't mean any of this personal. . .but I've been living in this county all my life and during that time most of the citizens of this county have been the victims of a system of economic bondage--economic bondage which has served the interests of a few, but has meant hardship and poverty to the many. If we don't allow industry to come into Beaufort County, then that bondage will continue. And if this industry, which is a non-polluting industry, is not allowed to come to Beaufort County, then I ask you, what industry will be?"

The pro-industry crowd roared its approval.

The scene took place several weeks ago at the Beaufort National Guard Armory. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers had invited "interested parties" to attend a public hearing. "Application has been made to this office," District Engineer Col. Robert C. Nelson told the crowd of 400 blacks and whites "by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company, 800 Jorie Boulevard, Oakbrook, Illinois 60521, for a permit to dredge and construct a pier and dolphins in the Colleton River on the north shore of Colleton Neck at Victoria Bluff, North Lat. 32 degres 17' 16", West Long. 80 degrees 45'12.5" (these are the terms in which Army engineers speak) Beaufort County, South Carolina. The proposed work consists of constructing a 850' x 100' marginal pier, six (6) dolphins and a 1000-ton derrick (with an airplane warning light on top). An area, 2000' x 175', adjacent to the pier and dolphins will be dredged to a depth of 27' below mean low water. Approximately 89,000 cubic yards of silty-fine sand will be deposited in an area above mean high water. The purpose of this work is to provide berthing facilities for liquified natural gas tanker hulls."

The crowd was bored with the technical descriptions, but listened patiently as Colonel Nelson explained that the meeting was called to gather information, not to vent animosities, and that everyone who wished to speak would be given a chance. And they did speak. For five hours, pro and anti-industry spokesmen reiterated their pet arguments for and against the proposal. Both sides knew that without a dredging permit, Chicago Bridge and Iron Company's plans would be in serious jeopardy. The company, which will ship in aluminum plates and turn them into aluminum cylinders, had already purchased over 600 acres on Victoria Bluff from the state, but without a dredging permit, it would be impossible to bring in unfinished but seaworthy vessels from shipyards up and down the Eastern Seaboard so that the giant cylinders might be installed (the company estimated that about two ships a year would berth at their docking facilities.) If the Corps refused to grant a permit , the cylinders would have to be shipped out by barge, assuming the barges could negotiate the existing channel.

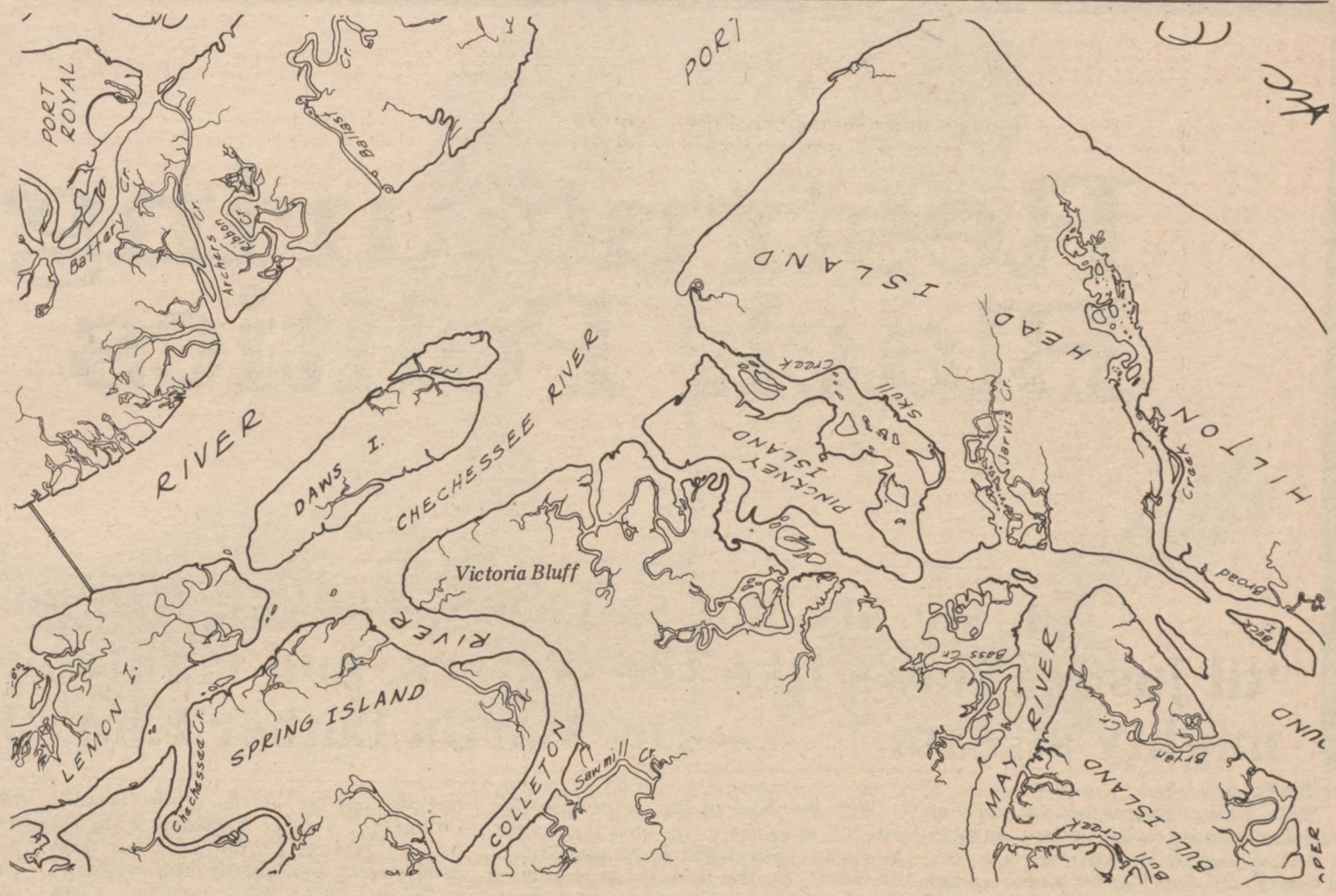
Crowd tensions were high as the hearing progressed and Colonel Nelson's admonition to remain calm and reasonable was largely ignored. It was obvious that the anti-industry forces were greatly outnumbered. Spokesmen in favor of the industry included most of the old BASF supporters; the Governor, the Beaufort County legislative delegation, and most politicians from surrounding areas, and spokesmen for every state agency which could conceivably have an interest in the environment, including the new health and pollution control board, the state ports authority, the state development board, the wildlife and marine resources commission, and others. A large contingent of low-income blacks and whites were also present, anxious to point up the fact that jobs were desperately needed in the county. The Hilton Head Fishing Cooperative, which had opposed the BASF plant, now joined with the pro-industry forces, arguing that the non-polluting nature of the plant would assure that fishing and shrimping activities could continue without the threat of a decreased harvest.

The anti-industry forces were split among themselves. Some, including landowners in the Colleton River vicinity and various environmental groups including the Audobon Society, the Coastal Environmental Coalition, the South Carolina Environmental Action Coalition and Campaign Clean Water were completely opposed to the establishment of the CBI facility and issuance of the dredging permit. Other groups, including the Hilton Head Island Community Association, the Association of Sea Pines Property Owners and the Columbia Environmental Action Coalition urged that the permit decision be delayed until an environmental impact study currently being conducted by the Battelle Memorial Institute is completed. (The $120,590 study, which is being jointly funded by the Governor's office, CBI, and Hilton Head interests, will examine not only Victoria Bluff, but the Beaufort-Jasper County region in general, and will not be completed for at least six months.)

The Battelle study was a source of considerable controversy; CBI spokesmen and their supporters argued that the company could not afford to wait six months and that the 1971 Port Royal Sound Environmental Study, which they said would serve as the basis for the Battelle undertaking, contained sufficient information to back up the contention of the industry's supporters that the ecological impact of the plant would be minimal. The other side argued that since the pro-industry forces had helped finance the Battelle research, a moratorium should be declared until the report was completed.

The strongest opposition to the new industry came from the U.S. Department of the Interior, although the Armory crowd missed most of it. A spokesman for the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife took 45 minutes to read a nine-page statement in a faltering monotone voice that finally drove at least 50 of those present out of the auditorium. "Sit down! Go away!" hecklers called out from the audience. A pair of sedate gray-haired women stood in the back of the auditorium and asked, "What's he doing? What's he saying? Whose side is he on anyway?" Ironically, the Interior Department's objections meant that the decision on the dredging permit would have to be decided on a national level -- unless CBI can "resolve its differences" with the wildlife bureau. A comparison seems doubtful, however. According to a CBI Environmental Assessment statement, "the only adverse effects on the environment caused by this project will be: (1) permanent loss of 100 acres more or less of upland wildlife habitat; (2) temporary construction activities consisting of noisy land clearing equipment, open burning brush and trees, and locally increased turbidity of the water during dredging operations; (3) permanent disruption of a small area of the band and bottom of the Colleton River, and (4) creation of greater auto traffic density on Highway 278 during the periods of time when people are going to and from work.

The Department of Interior offers a different perspective. "In our evaluation of the impact of this proposal, we have considered the initial loss and degradation of fish and wildlife habitat, which in itself would be significant. More importantly, we must weigh the total effects of future industrialization which will follow, along with the dredging and filling (which are proposed)." The department spokesman listed five major adverse effects of the industrial project: (1) the proposed dredging in the immediate vicinity of the concrete wharf will destroy a



Map Courtesy of Water Resources Department

2000-foot by 175 foot segment of intertidal flat which supports oysters, crustaceans, and a variety of benthic organisms. (2) The initial and maintenance dredging for the 27-foot ship channel will be detrimental to shrimp nursery grounds in particular, and the estuarine system in general. (3) the upland construction will destroy and degrade a valuable segment of wildlife habitat important to species threatened with extinction and will seriously degrade the esthetic qualities of the scenic Colleton River. (4) The spoil area will destroy wetlands which contribute to the productivity of the estuarine system, and (5) the cumulative effect of this and other subsequent industry will destroy and degrade valuable fish and wildlife habitat and the integrity of one of the last relatively pristine estuarine systems along the Atlantic Coast."

The Department of Interior suggested that an alternate side be chosen for the metal plate assembly yard and that the Colleton River area be declared a national estuarine sanctuary under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

What it all worked down to was this: the Department of Interior's point of view was (and is) that human beings should leave Victoria Bluff alone, that Man's involvement in the area should be limited to casual research and observation. A second point of view was offered by landowners along the Colleton River and on Hilton Head; they opposed the industry because they were sure of other industry would follow, lowering the value of their land. An attorney representing the Colleton Land Owners Association, a group of 39 landowners represeting 80% of the land on the river, declared that the land was now worth $20,000 an acre because of its potential resort value, but would be worth less than $3,000 an acre if CBI built its facility. "Once industry moves in," the attorney said, "these landowners will have to take what they can get." Hilton Head developer Orion Hack offered a similar argument when he stated frankly, "Heavy industry is not compatible with the retirement and leisure community business." But the Department of Interior and the landowners do agree on one point: CBI should find another suitable location, either in Beaufort County or elsewhere.

Pro-industry forces say the Victoria Bluff area is the only site suitable for CBI, which needs sea access and a bluff where it can construct a wharf. And if the industry decides not to settle in Beaufort County ... well, as one Beaufort laborer put it, "The people who oppose this thing keep telling us 'We're not against industry' and then they tell us 'But we're against this industry.' How long do they figure it'll take before no industries will want to come to Beaufort County? And to tell the truth, I think that would suit them just fine."

*****

"I'll tell you why Charles Fraser and the folks out on Hilton Head are opposing Chicago Bridge and Iron. They don't want their labor market tampered with. They don't want black people to have any economic security. I don't think Fraser and the others are evil, really, but they need a domestic labor force, and if industry comes in here and offers jobs at decent wages, then that's going to hurt their labor market. Domestic laborers will always be poor, and that about the only kinds of jobs we've got in this area now -- a man'll go out on Hilton Head and cut grass all summer and probably won't find a job in the winter; he makes a few dollars a day until he gets too old to work. He ain't got any Social Security to speak of, so how's he going to live?"

Hyland Davis is a lifetime resident of Beaufort County; a black man who has found a job -- serving as deputy director of a federally-funded special water project which is currently putting in water on isolated Daufuskie Island. Davis supports the construction of the CBI facility because it means money and jobs for Beaufort county -- a county which is currently ranked fourth from the bottom in this state in the number of manufacturing jobs available. State statistics show that out of a potential work force of almost 40,000, less than 1,000 are currently employed in jobs related to manufacturing. A household survey conducted during the Port Royal Sound Environmental Study indicated that about 12,000 persons or almost one-third of the total labor force would be interested in seeking industrial employment should it become available in the Port Victoria area of the county.

"I'm not saying we go and put industrial sites up and down Highway 278." Davis says, "You don't have to do that. We only need so much to survive. But we've got to have jobs. When Parris Island (the U.S. Marine Training base, which serves as a major job source) closes -- when the President says we don't need that. We operate from a peace base instead of a war base and that's millions of dollars that could be spent somewhere else," then you're more people out of work -- then you'll see some suicides around here.

"When you look at the economics of this area," Davis continued, "where 7.3% of the blacks are unemployed and only 3 point something whites are unemployed, you've got problems. And hell, some of the people around here are looking for jobs that haven't ever been counted in the national census.

"When your whole county is operating on the lowest economic base, there just ain't no way you're going to tell me that (the taxpayers) want to continue to send EOC money, HEW money, and HUD money down here when all it takes to help change the situation is an industry like Chicago Bridge and Iron, which will pay out $5 million a year, plus make a $15 million investment in the community. That would give any county a strong tax base to operate from."

Davis is concerned about the ecology, he says, but he agrees with the Governor's position that industry and the environment must become "partners in progress."

"I think all of us now are interested in the ecology. That's something that the folks at Hilton Head have done for us. Course, most of us were conscious all the time; poor folks are not the polluting people. Hell, almost every subdivision on Battery Creek runs their outflow into their own rivers where they drive their boats. Poor people don't do it ... at least we dig a hole in the ground."

What about charges that CBI's dredging operations will disturb sea life?

"That's ridiculous. They're going to dredge around the dock, that's all. This is an inlet on a sandbank -- no oysters -- and sure, shrimp are everywhere, but can't do anything that would hurt no shrimp. In fact, a man can do things right now to cultivate the shrimping industry if they'll keep the water clean. That company can do more for Beaufort because they've got money; they're worth something near $400 million. If you get in the company, they can help you with all you marine research and developing your marine resources, but if you don't bring no money into the county, then the county's poor just like the people.

"And the birds are a factor with the Audobon Society, but good gosh, they've got enough money to put in feeder pens, even for deer, all around the Victoria Bluff area."

What about the endangered species -- the bald eagles, alligators, and before too much longer, the ospreys?

"If anything is going to endanger the wildlife of this area ... the osprey is already almost extinct, I reckon, so it couldn't be something that the factory is going to do; it's something that's happened already. It could be automobile pollution, air pollution, or it could be the poison sprays they've been spraying (on Hilton Head).

"We're lucky here that we can plan ... that we can establish regulations. Massive pollution happened where there were no guidelines, no laws, no regulations. You've got your authorities set up now and if they don't do their job, if this company can pay off your Pollution Control Authority, your Wildlife Resources Commision, then that isn't the factory's fault; it's the people who are supposed to enforce the law."

"Do you think CBI will set a precedent, as some claim, for other industries who may be polluters?"

"I'm almost positive there will be polluting industries on Victoria Bluff. But the pollution can be controlled. Right up in Virginia, BASF had a plant up there where the kids go swimming right where the overflow enters the river. If we're going to sit up here and be selfish and believe we can't do things which are compatible to both nature and people, then we've lost already.

"Beaufort is no place to come to die, but that's the attitude some of the folks at the hearing had--some of those old folks who live at Hilton Head. Some of them could hardly make it up to the hearing. They have made their money off the polluting industries in other places. Then they come down here and say 'I'm going to set up a little bedroom and in five or six years, I'm going to lay down there and die, but I don't want nobody else to live while I die.' That's all it is.

"And the farmers, during all of my lifetime when industry was trying to come in here, they had all kinds of arguments to keep out industry, and its probably good they did. We can profit from that, because we didn't have any know-how when it came to controlling industry. But now we've got the technology and we've got the laws to govern the technology, and we've got to use it."

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The U.S. Corps of Engineers has taken the statements made at the public hearing under "advisement" and has indicated that if CBI and the Department of Interior are unable to work out a compromise, the dredging permit decision will be made in Washington. Davis and others expect the decision to go in their favor. "When your governor, your environmental control agencies, and your local people put up such a thorough presentation in favor of the permit," Davis says confidently, "then there's no grounds for nobody else to complain."

What about the Interior Department's presentation opposing the permit? "If the permit is held up, it means the money has gotten to Washington, that's all. . .it means the payoff is there. Because everybody with any technical knowledge, including these people who did the Port Royal Environmental Study, which is one of the most intensive studies like this ever done. . .when everybody with any technical know-how at all has looked into the thing and said all right, then if the permit is turned down, it means the payoff is there.

"I'll tell you," Davis concluded, "the people out there who are aware of the dangers to the birds and the alligators--they should be able to see the dangers coming to their towns, their state and their country. There ain't no way with the poverty we've got, the blight we've got--unless we zero in on that, we just can't survive."

Restructuring Black Politics

"No, we are not satisfied, and we will not be satisfied 'til justice flows like the waters, and righteousness like a mighty stream." —Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Aug. 1963

by Tim Rogers

"Man, it was rough back then. I got my head busted more than once. But you know, in a way it was really great. The movement was pure, and everybody stuck together because we had no other choice. The whole thing is much more complex now. The unity we had, I'm afraid we'll never see again."

The speaker was an early middle-aged black man, a veteran of the civil rights struggles of the '50's and '60's, now a social worker in Atlanta. He talked about Ralph Abernathy's resignation, and the threatened future of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, discussed the upcoming Atlanta mayoral campaign, in which there will be three strong black candidates, as well as the white liberal incumbent Sam Massell—each of whom will vigorously court and receive substantial black support at the polls. And overall, he expressed his amazement at how rapidly the overtracism of the quite recent past had evaporated, how strange it is to hear white politicos like George Wallace and Sol Blatt talk about equal rights for all men regardless of color.

"The March on Washington was really the last time there was anything like real unity in the movement. I do think you can still accurately say there is an element of unity in the black community. And I think that's true as much as, if not more so, than with any other racial or ethnic group in this country—including the Jews, the Chicanos, certainly the Indians. Hell, all these white liberals were running around yelling about solidarity with the 'Nation of Wounded Knee,' but what you really had up there was Indian against Indian, shooting at each other and everything. The first goddam demand those guys occupying Wounded Knee made was to get rid of all the ruling tribal chiefs. Now that's some goddam solidarity, ain't it?

"It's really not that much different in the black community than it is in the white community. You've got old guards and young turks, you've got conservatives, moderates, liberals, and radicals, you've got differences of opinion about the means, and you've got differences of opinion about the ends. It's always been that way. The major unifying factor in the black community has always been white racism. To the extent that there's still white racism—and there is, of course, a whole lot of it is still around—the common interest among black people remains constant. But as far as the black community being some kind of monolith, that just ain't so."

That white racism has played a major role in the history of South Carolina, and particularly the state's political history, is, of course, a matter of fact. Through the late 1960s, white racism compelled a strict discipline of unity upon almost all black political endeavor. It was necessary for black political strength to be pooled, in order to gain concessions from grudging white politicians.

With the dawn of the era of the "New South" sometime in the vicinity of 1966, however, there began to be rumblings of discontent. By this time, the black political Establishment had effected a strong moderate alliance with the state's Democratic Party Establishment. Together, they had been able to stifle any intra-party factional challenge from the left or right, and to preclude, with some exceptions, any significant gains by the revitalized state Republican Party.

In the general elections of 1966, every successful statewide Democratic candidate, except for gubernatorial candidate McNair, was elected on the strength of black votes. Yet notwithstanding the state's image of good race relations and increasing prosperity, blacks at the grass-roots level remained aware of their pervasive substandard economic and social status. Many became convinced that their political loyalty to the state's Democratic Party Establishment was not being sufficiently appreciated or rewarded.

Moreover, now that black political participation had become an accepted fact of life, white politicians from every quarter began actively seeking black votes. As the bargaining power of blacks increased, the decisions of the traditional black leadership came under greater scrutiny from within the community.

Events of the later 1960s dramatically increased blacks' frustration. The emergence of hunger and malnutrition as a volatile national political issue was met with little response from the state's leading Democrats. The tragic, brutal Orangeburg "Massacre" at South Carolina State College in 1968, and the emotion-ridden Hospital Workers Strike in Charleston in 1969, increased black disenchantment with Governor McNair and other Democrats.

Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of black votes went again to Establishment Democrats in the statewide elections of 1970, mainly because there was no feasible alternative. And again, black votes provided the margin of victory for Democrats across the board.

Almost three years later, blacks' dissatisfaction with their political progress has, if anything, grown more pronounced. A "second generation" of black political leaders has emerged, and many are quite vocal in their criticism of the traditional ways. Open rebellion has occurred in some instances.

Most blacks desire to avoid such strife, if possible. Further, there is a general consensus among the majority of black political leaders that the time has come for an intellectual reassessment of the current political status of the black community. A certain plateau has been reached, and the question becomes, where do we go from here?

In an effort to find an answer, a series of meetings began April 28 of this year at Benedict College in Columbia. Out of the first meeting came the adoption of the "Benedict Compact", a basic document laying the philosophical groundwork for later developments. Subsequently there was formed a "South Carolina Black Assembly", a new political organization based on principles set out in the Benedict Compact. Additional meetings led to the merger of the Black Assembly with the already-established Political Awareness League (PAL).

PAL had been in existence for some time, and included an amalgam of old guard and second generation black leaders. For various reasons, PAL's effectiveness had been limited, and some PAL leaders had been involved in the current series of discussions. To avoid possible competition in the future, the decision was made simply to merge PAL into the new organizational structure being contemplated. It was also hoped such action would allay fears of the new group on the part of those who had worked with PAL in the past.

The merged organization will be known as the South Carolina Political Awareness League (SCPAL). In the preamble to its proposed constitution are the major points specified in the Benedict Compact. These specifics declare that while minority groups in South Carolina are still involved in a struggle for survival, there is a distinct lack of communication and coordinated activity aimed at achieving mutual goals. The two documents also declare the necessity of overcoming the misinformation among the minority electorate on relevant issues and the determination to elect more minority officials.

Membership in SCPAL is not restricted on a partisan basis. Indeed, specific note is taken of the intention to work closely with blacks in all political parties, as well as civic and other organizations.

An important provision in the proposed constitution is the creation of the South Carolina Black Lobby and Information Center (BLIC). Simply stated, BLIC's purpose is to serve as an information clearing house on issues important to the black community, and to establish a permanent lobby with the General Assembly and other elected bodies and individuals to work for appropriate legislation and other governmental action.

In addition to the emphasis on expanded communications within the black community, the key feature in the proposed constitution is the assurance of diffuse, regularly rotating organizational leadership. A steering committee will be created with membership from each county based on minority population. The chairperson of the Steering Committee and the membership of the finance committee will rotate on a quarterly basis, prohibiting domination by an individual or geographic group.

Although invitations to participate in the formation of the new organization went out to virtually every black political contact in the state, most of the brainpower thus far has been provided by what might loosely be called a moderate-to-liberal-to-young turk collective. Included are Calvin Harris, immediate past president of the South Carolina Voter Education Project, Dr. Oscar Butler, Dean of Student Affairs at South Carolina State College and a leader in PAL; John Harper, president of the United Citizens' Party of South Carolina (UCP), Joel Ward, a businessman, retired Army NCO and former Associate Executive Director of the State Democratic Party; Theo Mitchell, Greenville attorney, president of the bi-racial South Carolina Council for Human Rights and unsuccessful Democratic nominee to the state House of Representatives; Dr. W.F. Gibson, a dentist who heads up Greenville's Black Council for Progress; Dewey Ducket, Director of the Midlands Community Action Agency; state NAACP Field Director Ike Williams; and former state Representative Jim Felder from Richland County. The four current black members of the House, Robert R. Woods and Herbert U. Fielding, D-Charleston, Ernest Finney, D-Sumter, and B.J. Gordon, D-Williamsburg, have participated in varying degrees.

Upwards of one hundred participants, an encouraging turnout, gathered at Benedict College Saturday, July 28, to consider the proposed SCPAL constitution and elect officers. The participants' mood was determined, if cautious. There was considerable discussion on a number of points in the proposal, as well as more general questions as to the future of the new organization.

One of the most enthusiastic backers of the effort to form a new black political organization has been Rep. Robert Roosevelt Woods of Charleston. Two years ago, Woods played a pivotal role in the creation of a reform coalition that came within an eyelash of ousting incumbent Mayor J. Palmer Gaillard in the Charleston municipal election. Woods, who had impressed partisans on both sides with his intuitive savvy and genuine personality was urged into a successful race for the state House of Representatives.

Since he has been serving in the House, his popularity at home has increased to the point that an informal committee is now soliciting financial support for his possible mayoral candidacy in the next election. On paper, at least, the holy city's heavy black registration would give him a fighting chance.

In an interview, Woods commented on the new black political mood: "We are saying through the Benedict Compact that we want to now 'cut the strings' and be free from the old way. We don't want white politicians to feel any longer that they can look at any particular black organization or political clique and say, 'if we can get them, we've got 'em all.'

eQuency Newman, Rep. Herbert Fielding, and Rep. Robert Woods

"Now everybody knows that in the past, we've had some situations where a politician would talk to one or two guys, and they would commit themselves, at the same time committing us—knowing full well that this candidate was not going to even attempt to meet any of the needs in the black community. But, because this politician had been in office for so long, or was a powerful figure, and could give money to one or two individuals, commitments would be made. In other words, these so-called 'leaders' would sell us down the river.

"Now the time has come when these leaders can no longer speak for the entire black community by themselves. They will have to realize that the real power lies in the communities. Many of these guys have already learned that people are no longer following them. For too long, the people have had no say-so, but have merely been sitting at home, doing what others say do, and we have accomplished little or nothing."

Woods' colleague from Charleston, Rep. Herbert Fielding, is not quite as sold on the idea. He did appear and speak at the April 28 meeting, however. It was he, in fact, who formally proposed the idea of the black lobby.

Fielding's concerns might fairly be termed the product of a more conservative orientation; there is no more established political name in Charleston's black community. First elected to the House in 1970, Fielding suffered a blow to his prestige a year later in the same municipal election that helped vault Woods to prominence. Along with most of the Establishment black political leaders in Charleston, Fielding backed incumbent Gaillard, and although re-elected, the Mayor had to win both primary and general election contests with only about 10 percent of the city's black vote. Fielding recovered with impressive style in 1972, however, winning substantial pluralities and finishing high in the balloting in both primary and general election campaigns.

Though not adamantly opposed to the new organization, the Charleston solon seems to object to the same basic provisions to which Woods is so strongly committed: "I have indicated that I am not opposed to the very basic idea that there needs to be some new community-level input into the political process from black communities across the state. I think some of the ideas about the proposed new organization are very good, but at the same time, I think that the proposed structure is unrealistic. The proposal calls for a revolving leadership, and from my experience over the years, I just don't see from a structural point of view how it's going to work.

"I am convinced that the structure that's best is that of PAL. (PAL's constitution provided for a permanent chairman). That is a good basic structure, it has built into it cross-section representation as far as geographical areas are concerned, organizational differences, even ideological differences. But it is rigid enough to stand the rigors of politics. I don't think this other loose structure is rigid enough to stand the real nitty-gritty rigors of politics, when you get right down to the real red-hot campaigns and things of that nature.

"Now, some say 'you don't need to have the black community so rigidly structured, so tight together'. I can see some of the reasoning for saying that, but the black community in South Carolina as a whole is still a minority force politically, and the only real strength any minority political force has is in its solidarity. If the black vote is split up three ways in a three-way race, for example, no matter who the winner is, he will have no strong obligation to the black community as a whole. But if the black vote is solid behind one candidate, and carried him into office, then the day after the election, you can say 'By George, we elected you, and we want these things done.' And he knows doggone well he's got to do it.

"If PAL has failed in some respects, it is because it was organized at the top level, and attempted to filter down into the counties. I think the people working with this new group are fine folk, and I think they have the interests of South Carolina blacks at heart. I would hope perhaps these same people would take the structure of PAL, and start at the grass roots level in each of these counties all across the state, and work their way up; then you got something."

An even less enthusiastic view came from the Rev. I. Dequencey Newman of Columbia. Rev. Newman, of course, is a legend in South Carolina politics. Serving as Field Secretary for the South Carolina NAACP, he was in effect "Field Marshall" for the civil rights movement in the state during its most volatile period. More than any other single individual, Rev. Newman was responsible for blacks successfully fighting their way into the Democratic primary process in the state, and in the course of that fight, he also established the network of black leaders around the state which became the black political establishment. As much or more so than any other individual, including Chairman-Executive Director-Mastermind Don Fowler, Rev. Newman is responsible for the current form and quite impressive track record of the State Democratic Party. He also taught Fritz Hollings about hunger.

Although Rev. Newman no longer occupies the omnipotent position he once did, he is still probably the single most politically powerful black man in South Carolina. His close affinity to and strategic position within the Democratic Party also remains firm, which is largely the reason for his skepticism toward the proposed SCPAL.

After explaining that he had not personally been able to attend any of the planning and discussion meetings at which the new organization was considered, Rev. Newman allowed some rather general though unequivocal comments: "On the basis of my experience, I have found that sometimes there is a tendency in such meetings to provide opportunities for the dilution of the effort, because you have people there of various persuasions. Although all are interested in the common goal, the approaches are different—black Democrats, black Republicans, and black members of UCP. This is OK, but when the time comes to bring pressure to bear on an official elected within the Democratic Party, he's going to look askance on someone who did not help him to achieve that office, but supported an opposing candidate. It is crucial to separate political issues from candidates, and this is *very* difficult, indeed. I know if I were nominated in a Democratic primary and elected on the Democratic ticket, and a group came to see me, and that group was made up of people of a particular party who opposed me in my bid for this office, I would not be inclined to attach a great deal of sincerity to their presence or to their effort. I would think they might have something up their sleeves.

"I don't think it is a valid criticism that the political decision-making process in the black community is overly restricted. Such a criticism stems from a lack, I think, of political acumen. You just can't advertise your political strategy in the newspapers or otherwise in the company of people who would take the information and use it against you."

"I'm more concerned at this particular point in developing a viable black caucus within the Democratic Party, rather than a bi-partisan or multi-partisan effort. I think at this particular point in history, bi-partisan political activity is for the birds. Because you just don't have any Republican input that is not suspect. Now, this has been the case, not just during the last two or three years, but since 1958, when Republicans in South Carolina as much as said to blacks, 'We don't need you, and the sooner you get out the more disgruntled Democrats we can attract.' And I haven't seen anything yet that would cause me to change my mind.

"Now the Republicans will buy black people, they'll buy us, if we're for sale, but when you are bought, of course, you have no influence. You can't help run things. This is why they don't have a primary—they don't want blacks or poor whites to have anything to do with the selection of candidates or the writing of platforms. In the Democratic Party, you can at least participate in the primary, and run candidates, and in some instances, exercise control."

One of the primary movers in the formation of the SCPAL proposal had a somewhat different slant: "We definitely don't need another dad-blasted party: what we do need is to be able to deal more effectively with the existing parties, and make them more responsive." That begs the obvious question—how do you prod political parties into being more responsive, except by bargaining with them, with your votes as the prize? As Rep. Fielding put it, "Votes are the stock-in-trade in politics. Nothing else really matters."

Actually, there is no specific reference in the proposed SCPAL constitution to the matter of considering and endorsing political candidates. Yet everyone seems to talk about it in those terms. Should the organization undertake to make formal endorsements, what, then, of the Black Democratic Caucus? The Black Republican Caucus? The United Citizens Party? Would SCPAL be able to deliver on its endorsements?

Which brings us back to the critical question of unity. There have obviously been numerous occasions in the past in which there has been considerable disunity in the black community during electoral campaigns. Last year during the North Carolina Gubernatorial campaign, blacks were rather dramatically divided. The 1972 Presidential campaign saw blacks supporting a number of different candidates before George McGovern finally sewed up the Democratic nomination.

And in South Carolina, blacks have not always been of one mind in the voting booth. Liberal Greenville attorney John Bolt Culbertson's unsuccessful bids in three statewide campaigns drew substantial black support, even though much of the state's black political Establishment opposed him. The 1968 race for the U.S. Senate between Culbertson and Fritz Hollings produced an open and bitter split between Rev. Newman (who favored Hollings) and Mrs. Modjeska Simkins of Columbia, the matriarch of the civil rights movement in South Carolina.

Last year's contest for the U.S. House of Representatives in the first congressional district saw a significant number of blacks swing behind Republican candidate Sidi Limehouse, though the black Establishment solidly supported incumbent Mendel Davis. Even the very symbol of white racism and resistance, Strom Thurmond, received some black support in his second campaign for U.S. Senate as a Republican, including the celebrated Dorchester County activist, Mrs. Victoria DeLee.

Black politicians talking about black political unity is actually very reminiscent of white politicians talking about balancing the federal budget. Everybody's for it, but only on his own terms. You'll never seen Bryan Dorn vote for a balanced budget if the cuts have to come from the Defense Department of the Veterans' Administration or pork barrel projects for the third district.

In its black orientation, one of the major themes of the United Citizens Party is black

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Black Politics

(Continued from Page 7)

unity. Yet UCP was the only exception to black solidarity behind the gubernatorial candidacy of John West in 1970. Likewise, Rep. Herbert Fielding will give the best black political solidarity rap you ever heard. In the last municipal elections in Charleston, however, his candidate was on the short end of a roughly 90%-10% split in the black vote—not once, but twice. Both votes were so closethat if Rep. Fielding and his followers had swung over with the overwhelming black majority, they would have provided the winning margin for either of the opposing candidates. Certainly either, as a result, would have "owed a strong obligation to the black community as a whole," in Rep. Fielding's words—much more so than the victorious incumbent Gaillard.

If SCPAL could in fact unite all or most of "the people who have the real power", the new organization would become a potent political force, indeed. There is no doubt that those involved with SCPAL are fully aware of the obstacles to be overcome in reaching that objective.

Beyond strictly electoral politics, the group's potential for significant contribution is even greater. "Substantially increasing the flow of information throughout the black community would in and of itself make SCPAL worthwhile,'' noted one supporter. Establishing and maintaining an effective, ongoing lobby at the State House would be a tremendously important feat. As of now, there is no such organized advocacy for badly needed progressive legislation on a multitude of issues.

Among other problems, black voter registration continues to lag in South Carolina and throughout the South. There is also a great need to develop an independent capability to finance black political action.

Great strides have been made during the last 30 years, however, and there remains a firm determination to persevere. Hopefully, even greater progress will follow, for it is as clear now as it was in the minds of the dreamers thirty years ago that independent black political power is prerequisite for us all to be free at last.

Some thoughts from 3 black leaders

Between them, Rep. Robert Woods, Rep. Herbert Fielding, and the Rev. I. DeQuencey Newman represent a fairly broad cross-section of current thinking among the state's black political leaders. In separate interviews, they commented on their evaluation of the performance of high state Democratic office-holders, the increasing level of political sophistication in the black community, the "generation gap" between older and younger black politicians and other topics:

WOODS

Service in the General Assembly: "Some people say you can't get involved with the problems of people in the poor communities, the forgotten people, because you'll lose support and won't be elected next time. It seems to me this ought to be the farthest thing from your mind, because if you're lucky enough to get there, you ought to struggle to make sure that these people who are poor and who have not had representation, will at least be represented while you're there.

''The General Assembly is just too conservative to be concerned about doing what needs to be done, because it would involve doing away with the old and re-aligning priorities.

"We just need more troops. We've got to have enough so that our vote counts. There are whites up there who are progressive, and are fighting for the things we are fighting for, and we do have somewhat of a coalition going. But we need at least 30 or 40. Single-member districts could make that possible."

Political Sophistication in the Black Community: "The man on the street in the black community has learned the importance of sophisticated political involvement. It is the 'leaders' who have been left behind. They have kidded themselves into thinking that the people have not learned how to hink for themselves.

"If you go out on the street now in Charleston, and start talking politics, even if you are a perfect stranger, people are eager to listen and talk. There was a time when we didn't listen to anything unless it came from 'that one or two.' But now, I think it's a new day."

Response of Top South Carolina Democrats to thc needs of the black community: "In response to the support that the black community has given, very little has been done. There have been statements and pronouncements galore, but precious little follow-through.

"Take housing, for instance. We've had a housing commission around for some time now, but what has it done? It's revamped, studied, scrutinized, and studied some more, and people continue to live in the same old housing. Very little has been done, except that it's there so people can say, 'Well, at least they're concerned with our problems.' But they aren't really concerned, because you aren't really concerned until you do something."

What's Wrong With the System: "We have dealt too much with things. We have tried to make South Carolina and America ''beautiful" by building buildings and making monuments, but we've simply forgotten about *people*. Now we've built and built and built, and the people are saying, 'What are we going to do with all this? How does all this affect us?' All we've gotten from all our building is pollution that is robbing us of our ability to stay in our communities.

"The whole concept, the whole idea of what greatness means in South Carolina has to change. Because the concept of greatness as perpetrated by Sol Blatt and his friends has not helped the people, it has not involved the people. They've been talking about one thing, while people have been suffering, and wondering when would the state become involved with people-related problems."

FIELDING

Response of Top South Carolina Democrats to the needs of the black community: "Much of the problem stems from division among black leaders. I know specifically times when John West said, 'Well, here's one group over here saying I should do this, and here's another group over here saying I should do this, and another group over here saying I should do this,' so John West sat back and did nothing—because being a politician, he knew the division was there.

"Quite often, more often than not, they have not come across as expected. A lot of it goes back to a lack of communication. Quite often, they don't understand, and they go off and do things on their own without consulting with leaders in the black community.

"For instance, when the Governor came up with his recommendations for the state appropriations bill, he ran into a head-on confrontation with Ike Williams. Well, as I sat up there in the General Assembly and listened to the Governor, I knew right then before he even finished his speech that he was going to run into a confrontation with somebody. Now, if he had just had the foresight to talk to me or Ike or somebody else, he would never have made those recommendations the way he did.

"Also, they have taken the black vote for granted a lot of times and leaned to the pressure from white political figures. And in trying to take a middle of the road course, they lean too far to the right. Then, wham! You've got a confrontation."

NEWMAN

Response of top South Carolina Democrats to the needs of the black community: "I am not satisfied, but I am encouraged."

"On the part of the Governor, I think conscientious efforts have been made to recognize and reward blacks for their input into the Party. Very often he is frustrated because of the conservative attitudes of important Democrats in the legislature, and state constitutional officers, who have not caught up with the times.

"I think the black political leadership itself will have to share the blame for some sins of omission. There is a tendency to pick on the Governor, when we should have been leveling our guns at individual legislators—especially in those counties with significant black registration. I think there is a lot we could do to take some of these people off the back of the Governor.

Generation gap among black leaders: "Everybody gets old, and when you get old, you get tired, and you are not as apt to get out there and fight and raise cain. The leadership has got to be constantly replenished with people who have the energy.

"I don't think we should discard the old leadership, but we should have them on stand-by in an advisory capacity, so that those who have not been in the fight so long will not have to make the same old mistakes. I hope there will always be a kind of balance between age and youth, and that we will be able to bridge any communications gaps.

''Now, some older ones get very disturbed over the activities of the younger people, and this is unfortunate. And you've got some younger people who feel that nothing has happened, that the movement just got started yesterday—or with them. That's also unfortunate. We need a meeting of the minds."

Political sophistication in the black community: "The sophistication of our people is increasing—not nearly fast enough. But there has been a growing awareness on the part of the man on the street.

"But you know, this lack of political awareness and appreciation for the political process is not confined to the black community. You know, I declare, you take right there in state government, the average person who works for the Department of Social Services of Technical Education is so far removed from political reality you wouldn't believe it. *And they don't care!* I mean, you know, they just don't care.

"So I guess we would all be greatly disturbed if we actually knew just how few people were really concerned..."

sandlapper

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An Informal Alliance Shows Off

"...Beyond presenting selections of work from each artist,the show offers the chance to grasptheir collective statement..."

It is all-too-rare an occurance to discover the work of young painters, sculptors, and printmakers on display off the university campus. Many art dealers don't want to take a chance on exhibiting an artist who hasn't proven his "worth", *i.e.*, that his *product* will sell and bring in a respectable commission. The public museums are usually too busy, too cramped, or too concerned with attracting and acquiring the work of "recognized" artists to allot time and space for those lesser known or completely unknown artists at work in the local community. This unfortunate situation arises in part from the fact that, for many people, art just isn't art until they've heard the name of the painter or writer or whatever mentioned by respectable people in polite conversation -- at cocktail parties, at the theatre, at the club. As a result, many fine pieces of visual art are never viewed at all. Many an ambitious, angry and persevering young artist becomes a bitter, angry, and raging older artist, as equally ignored, as equally alienated. And many more people come to believe that art just isn't art until they've heard the artist's name.

A special measure of appreciation, therefore, is due the Columbia Museum of Art for offering the public the opportunity to view its current exhibition, simply entitled Seven Columbia Artists. On the second floor, Columbians are invited to experience wall-sculpture, assemblages, mixed-media constructs, paintings, and prints by Gus Ellis, John Henry, Randy Hill, Greg Hricenak, Jim Mills, Roger Search, and Charles West -- all in their twenties and all concerned with communicating their separate visions in the best ways they know how.

The exhibit is a profusion of light, color, form, and texture. The attitudes expressed in the individual pieces range from the serious (Roger Search's "Self Portrait," for example) to the outrageous (John Henry's "Space Cowboy Meets The Bearded Clam in Juicy City"). There are four stark woodcuts and a lithograph by Hricenak, the colorful canvases of Jim Mills, and Randy Hill's strange mechanistic constructions. In other words, Seven Columbia Artists offers a bit of everything to anyone who wants to come and look around.

And while none of the art could be accused of "realism," the approach each artist takes to his craft is so strikingly different that one might easily suspect that they are strangers to one another. Such is not the case. Not only do they know each other, they also meet once a week for a kind of workshop, encounter group, therapy session during which they bang their heads together while discussing, evaluating, and criticizing their separate approaches, successes, and failures. Therefore, beyond presenting several selections of work for each individual artist, the exhibition also offers the viewer the curious chance to attempt to grasp the whole show as a collective statement of their informal alliance. Such an attempt will lead just about anyone to a realization as to why it is virtually impossible to make any lasting generalized comment about art. And that's a good realization to come to.

Whoever came up with the idea of suspending two mirrors from the ceiling over one portion of the exhibit is to be commended. The mirrors offer a number of additional perspectives from which to view several of the canvases. They also function to absorb the viewer into a whole new aesthetic experience when his eyes glance upward to discover himself sharing one horizontal plane with four walls of art simultaneously.

The Seven Columbia Artists Exhibition is well worth your time. Everyone has his own tastes. You might find you dislike everything. You might find yourself entranced. But, at least, you'll find something.

Admission is free and most of the paintings are reasonably priced for those of you who appreciate art enough to keep a young artist in materials, a place to stay, and some occasional bread and water. —*ligi*

Cinema/"Superstar"

An interesting failure

"...Because it could be considered the first film in what amounts to a new genre we could hardly expect perfection..."

by Jerry McAninch

Most people in the civilized world are familiar by now with "Jesus Christ Superstar," via either the two-album rock opera of a couple years back, the resulting AM radio cuts, or the road show version which has performed in Columbia twice.

Now the film adaptation of "Superstar" is upon us, currently running downtown at the Palmetto Theatre.

For those who are not as familiar with the storyline involved, "Superstar " is the depiction of the last seven days in the life of Jesus. It is unique in that it concentrates on the human emotions and interactions of the various characters, and because it de-emphasizes the divinity of Jesus in the whole thing.

Jesus is often indecisive, unsure of his divinity, and he feels that an inevitable fate is working itself out around him. In a tortured soliloquy just before his capture and death, he tells God, "You're far too keen on where and how and not so hot on why." At other times Jesus asserts that he (Jesus) is the only one who "understands what power is/ understands what glory is/ understands at all."

Nor is Judas the horrid villain that Protestantism would have us believe. Rather, he is a humanist who is unconvinced that Jesus is devine and who is afraid Jesus' delusions of grandeur as the Son of God will only bring about his arrest and downfall. Judas fears that will obliterate all the good the "Movement" has done, and his interest is portrayed as mainly one of helping the poor and underpriviledged.

Herod, beneath his very camp buffoonery appears both malevolent and squeamish: a puppet king, whose bizarre court underlines his attempt to assure himself that he is more than a puppet. In fact, he lacks even the authority to sentence Jesus, since that power belongs to the Romans and to Pilate.

Pilate is a haughty and arrogant character, dressed in elegant velvet robes, who tries to sentence Jesus fairly but is pushed to a harsh verdict of death by an unruly mob of Jesus' ex-admirers and by Jesus' own rather obstinant sense of fate.

*****

The most apparent flaw in the film seems to be an overall lack of direction. Producer-director Norman Jewison has attempted to blend the biblical and contemporary (hip) themes, but for the most part he has clashed them instead.

For example, in an overture played amid shots of interesting ruins and spectacular desert/mountain scenery, a busload of hippies arrives with a cross attached to the top of the bus. The group includes not only the young Christian cultists but the other actors (priests, Herod, Pilate, etc.) as well. At the end of the film the bus loads up again and Herod, Pilate, Mary Magdalene and the youthful followers all pile in together along with Judas, whose suicide hanging we have just witnessed. But Jesus doesn't join them. Is this supposed to be the film cast? If so, where is Jesus? Is is supposed to be the actors remaining alive? If so, what is Judas doing here? The plain humans, no divinity allowed? Is this then meant to suggest the actual divinity of Jesus? If so, it is a very elusive and hazy suggestion for Mary Magdalene climbs back on in great sadness and Judas, too, is still as sad and serious as ever.

Casting and costuming adds to the general confusion. The young cultists are bearded hippie-flower children. Okay, one expects that. But why are the priests also bearded longhairs dressed in black costumes that are far more futuristic than either modern or historic. And what about the Roman soldiers in their long hair and purple tank tops?

"Superstar" was filmed in the Israeli desert. There is no "City" and Pilate's hallway which he claims Jesus is cluttering is actually barren rock. The temple is represented by stylized ruins and strange metal scaffolding.

Jewison used 50 people to represent the 50,000 that, according to Simon's version, were on hand. One realizes that the stage would demand such limitations but this is just one more instance of stretching the audience's suspension of disbelief. One is hardly convinced that the Romans and priests might really be worried about this handful of flower children in the middle of a desert.

Twentieth century elements such as buses, planes and tanks act as elements of confusion and elements of clarification. While the bus is baffling, the tanks make Judas' predicament all too clear. When they surrealistically burst over the hill, Judas realizes that individuals cannot compete with the type of power they represent. Barely escaping them, he runs straight to the priests where he offers finally to betray Jesus.

Like these machines, the added musical numbers that are not included on the "rock opera" album sometimes confuse and sometimes clarify. The added duet between Caiaphas and Annas helps delienate the character of Caiaphas, while a song by Mary and Jesus' followers after his capture clarifies nothing. It's a nice song but one wonders why it was added.

There are certain problems inherent in a musical which are not found in other film genres. According to Louis D. Gianetti, "the unreal world of a musical film must be stylistically consistent." He also feels that "because the musical is fundamentally a stylized genre. The few attempts at realistic musicals have been rather unfortunate." Usually, a clearly stylized sound stage makes it rather easier for the audience to suspend disbelief."

This is a problem that is actually compounded in "Superstar" because it is not first a musical but a "rock opera". That is, though its music is rock, it is a serious film, a tragedy rather than a musical comedy, and all the dialogue is sung rather than spoken. Actors must sing all their lines with credible realism.

Finally, since we are much like a Greek audience viewing a Greek tragedy (we are totally aware of the plot, the inevitable ending and much of the dialogue) our attention is focused on the manner and style rather than the plot. To some extent Jewison has recognized the problem and dealt with it. Yet frequent camera "tricks" are more discordent than illuminating, and Jewison has included a number of them here.

If you like the album you'll find the music perfectly delightful and unchanged except for a couple of added songs. The lines, though sung, are perfectly clear and easy to follow.

In fact, though I think this film fails because of a lack of direction , it is nonetheless enjoyable. Because it could be considered the first film in what amounts to a new genre -- rock opera -- we could hardly expect perfection because of the many new problems to deal with.

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"JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR"

SCE&G

(Continued from page 3)

public. For instance, Turnipseed says that SCE&G made over $29 million profits after taxes last year. Coward says this is a wrong interpretation of the figures. He admits the company made $29 million, but most of that went to stockholders while only two cents of every dollar taken in went to retained earnings. Another piece of distorted information Turnipseed is distributing, according to Coward, is that SCE&G is owned by northern banks. The PR man says most of the banks he is talking about hold the shares in trust. Evidently Coward mistakenly thinks the banks don't vote the stock they hold. *(See chart of owners)*

Coward believes the rate hike will be granted, but until the increase is in the bag he's taking no chances. He carefully points out off the record that "socialistic groups" are mailing out materials to individuals over the country to show them how to harass their public utilities, "Groups like the Institute of Southern Studies." The Institute of Southern Studies is based in Atlanta and headed by Georgia state representative Julian Bond.

While Coward admits he may be "a little paranoid," he points out that he has good justification. These radical groups have members pose as reporters to interview utility officials such as himself and get information to use in the hearings. (Coward, after being assured I was not a member of PAC or the Taxpayers Association offered me: last year's annual report; a booklet mailed to all SCE&G customers explaining the rate hike; and a copy of the statistical supplement to the 1972 Annual Report. Not exactly the Pentagon Papers.)

Since Coward is the only official spokesman for SCE&G at the moment it is difficult to determine exactly what is really happening behind the PR facade. Apparently Rudy may not know whether or not the rate hike is really justified, after all, "these things are much too complicated for you and me." Coward is a corporate face man. . .the front office image of good ole boy wanting to let you know what's really going on, yet he must be kept in the dark so there will be no chance of the truth leaking out.

President of SCE&G Arthur Williams is inaccessible. He's not going to get into any mudslinging contests with Tom Turnipseed. Instead he will address such groups as the Columbia Sertoma Club on August 13--a gaggle of Nader's Raiders if there ever was one.

****

Tom Turnipseed thinks of himself as the Plametto Populist, the little man combating the corporate giant of SCE&G. His personal and professional life have both gained momentum since he started the Taxpayers Association; they have almost merged so that "getting" SCE&G has become a personal thing; the anger and contempt confirm that.

"This is a state franchised monopoly. . .the historical equivalent of Facism," Turnipseed said. "Like in Germany the state told Krupp to make arms and other companies to do other things. . . .they call this free enterprise, Adam Smith would turn flip-flops in his grave."

What really irks Turnipseed is that "carpetbaggers" own SCE&G. "According to Forbes this utility has the second highest return on an investment in the country, yet the owners like the Chase Manhatten Bank which owns 22 per cent of the stock wants a bigger return." (While the Chase Manhatten Bank does own stock in SCE&G records filed with the Federal Power Commission reveal their holdings amount to a little more than two per cent. See chart.)

According to Turnipseed the New York Banks who own stock are pressuring for a rate increase to maximize the rate of return on their investment. "These are the same people who control the interest rates, they're the New York Axis. The stockholders in South Carolina are happy with the rate of return they are getting on their stock. It's the legislators and politicians who aid these carpetbaggers who are pushing for it. It's people like, between you and me, Bob McNair who make a fortune working for these people."

Turnipseed's main criticism centers on the utilities non-production expenses, such as advertising which he says is used to propagandize the public into accepting rate hikes. He specifically points to literature which was mailed to all SCE&G customers just before the rate hike was requested. According to Turnipseed this was a half-million dollar effort on the part of the utility to convince the public that an energy crisis exists. While Rudy Coward agrees with Turnipseed as to the gist of the literature, he disagreed as to its purpose. He says it was meant to help the consumer cut back on needless gas and electric expense. While Coward would not comment on the cost of the campaign, records kept with the Federal Power Commission reveal that over half a million dollars was paid to Cargill, Wilson and Acree, an advertising firm, during the later part of 1972.

Another "baseless allegation" made by Turnipseed, according to Coward, is that SCE&G's present hierarchy is too "pleasure conscious." Coward points to Arthur Williams' $103,000 annual salary and the plantation SCE&G maintains at Ramsey Grove as "necessary expense." He says the salary is comparable to salaries paid to executives in positions comparable to Williams' and the plantation "isn't much, you ought to see it." According to FPC records the Ramsey Grove Plantation near Georgetown is worth $270,000.

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Palmetto Action Committee Member Lewis Burke is a second year law student who is working with Tom Turnipseed in the effort to stop SCE&G. While Turnipseed is trying to pull a populist coup through the use of the media, PAC and Burke are leafletting labor and community groups in an effort to make them aware of the impact of the proposed rate increase. Another difference between Burke and Turnipseed is the tact they use in approaching the SCE&G monolith. To Turnipseed the company is a monopoly which is taking unfair advantage of its position, like "federal government milking the common man dry while the bureaucrats live it up." Burke, however, is more concerned with the "discriminatory rate structure" which "lets upper middleclass consumers and other large users pay less per kilowatt hour than the poor millworker, for example." According to Burke, studies have been done by Montana's U.S. Sen. Lee Metcalf which indicate the rate structure used by most private utility companies in the United States, including SCE&G encourages the use of electricity and gas even while they plead the energy crisis. Rudy Coward admits the rate structure allows a lesser charge per unit for the upper levels of the price schedule, but this is, according to Coward, like pricing in any industry where quantity discounts are allowed. Burke points out that in a supposed "energy crisis" the utility should be encouraging customers to cut back in consumption, "instead they keep a rate structure which does the opposite and necessitates the building of new power plants."

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Although the hearings are months away, the results are clear. SCE&G with it's legal department, its $85,000 lawyer, its public relations machine that can churn out soothing melodies and jingles by the bushel and its full-time staff of thousands will win. They will win, however, not because truth has triumphed, but because their opposition was weak parttime lawyers and ordinary consumers able to only give a parttime effort because they have to spend most of their time scratching out a living to pay their SCE&G bill.

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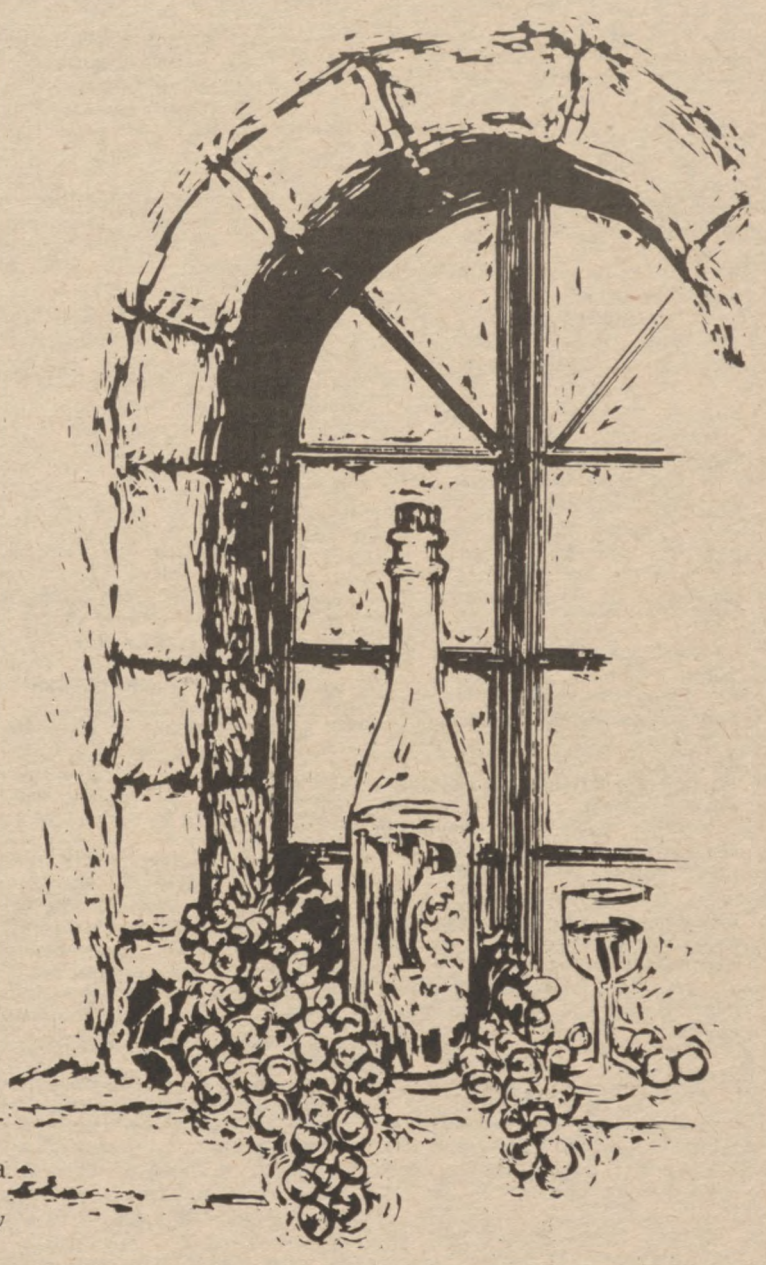

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EVENTS & entertainments

August 8-14

cinema

Moviegoers are advised to call ahead to check showtimes for movies, since many area theatres are given to last-minute changes.

ATLANTIC I THEATRE 3220 Two Notch Road, 787-1225 "Cleopatra Jones," starring Tamara Dobson and co-starring Shelly Winters. Features at 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.

ATLANTIC II THEATRE 3220 Two Notch Road, 787-1225 "Last Tango in Paris," starting August 10, starring Marlon Brando and Marie Schneider.

CAROLINA THEATRE 1223 Main Street, 252-8011
"Scream Blacula Scream" starring William Marshall and Don Mitchell. Rated PG. Shows at 12:40, 2:20, 4:00, 5:40, 7:20, and 9 p.m.

DUTCH SQUARE NORTH THEATRE Dutch Square Mall, 798-1110
"Live and Let Die" starring Roger Moore. Rated PG. Times are 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, and 9:40 p.m.

DUTCH SQUARE SOUTH THEATRE Dutch Square Mall, 798-1110
"Paper Moon" starring Ryan and Tatum O'Neal. Rated PG. Times are 1:30, 3:20, 5:10, 7, and 9 p.m.

FOX THEATRE 1607 Main Street, 254-5212
"Blume in Love" starring George Segal and Kris Kristofferson with Susan Anspach. Rated R. Shows are 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.

GAMECOCK I THEATRE Parkland Plaza, Cayce. 796-0022
"The Sound of Music" starring Julie Andrews. Rated G. Times are: 11, 2:10, 5:20, and 8:30 p.m.

GAMECOCK II THEATRE Parkland Plaza, Cayce, 796-0022 "The Aristocats" and "Song of the South" showing at 2, 5 and 8 p.m. There's an early showing of these Disney films on Friday and Saturday at 11 a.m.

JEFFERSON SQUARE THEATRE 1801 Main Street, 254-6731
"Cahill" starring John Wayne. Shows at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.

MIRACLE THEATRE 1228 Main Street, 256-1950
"The Daring Dobermans" starring Tim Considine. Rated G. Shows at 2, 3:50, 5:40, 7:30, and 9:20 p.m.

MIRACLE THEATRE 1228 Main Street, 256-1950 "The Harrad Experiment" with features at 2, 3, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Based on the best-selling book about Harrad College.

PLAZA II THEATRE 1323 Main Street, 254-7960 "Walking Tall" is rated R with shows at 12:40, 2:50, 5, 7:10 and 9:20 p.m.

PALMETTO THEATRE 1417 Main Street, 254-5800
"Jesus Christ Superstar" starts Friday. Rated G. Shows are at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.

PLAZA III THEATRE 1323 Main Street, 254-7960
"Walking Tall" (See review in this edition). Rated R. Shows at 12:40, 2:50, 5:00, 7:10, and 9:20 p.m.

RICHLAND MALL THEATRE Richland Mall Shopping Center, 728-2228
"Tom Sawyer" starring Celeste Holm. Rated G. Shows at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.

CAMPUS FILMS

Unless otherwise indicated, the Russell House films are free to students, faculty and guest and begin each weeknight at 7 and 9 p.m.

August 8--"La Dolce Vita" (Italy, 1961) is directed by Frederico Fellini. The view of Rome here is as a corrupt, dark, glamorous and ugly place, only a breath away from an unreal nightmarish world. This one will be shown at 1 p.m. and 8 p.m.

August 9--"Woodstock," (USA, 1969) directed by Michael Wadleigh. A vivid recollection of the days when love, peace and music were all that really mattered. Admission to see this one is $1.

August 13--"On the Beach," (USA, 1959) directed by Stanley Kramer, with Gregory Peck and Ava Gardner is a frightening film focusing on the victims of an atomic war living out the final days.

August 14--"Tower of London" (USA, 1939) stars Boris Karloff, Basil Rathbone and Vincent Price in a marvelous retelling of the bloody deeds of Richard III.

theatre

WORKSHOP THEATRE will present Program II of its summer offerings Aug. 10-14 at 8 p.m. Tickets are $2 and the Workshop box office is open from noon until curtain. For a review of the plays, see July 20 Osceola.

FLAT ROCK PLAYHOUSE, between Greenville and Asheville on Highway 25, presents "The Night Thoreau Spent In Jail" starring Don Dubblins. Shows are Tuesday thru Saturday at 8:30 with Wednesday and Saturday matinees at 2:30 p.m. Tickets are $4 and $3.50 with children admitted for $1.50 at the matinees.

USC SUMMER THEATRE presents Jerome Kern's "Show Boat" this summer at the Myrtle Beach Convention Center. The play will be presented Monday-Saturday June 23-August 11 at 8:30 p.m. expect July 26, 27 and 28. The Convention Center box office telephone is 448-3041 for reservations.

specials

ART IN THE PARK—Myrtle Beach (August 11-12)—Sponsored by the Waccamaw Arts and Crafts guild at Chapin Park. Contact: Waccamaw Arts and Crafts Guild, Box 1595, Myrtle Beach 29577.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CERAMIC ASSOCIATION SHOW—will be held at Myrtle Beach August 9-12 at the Ocean Forest Hotel. Sharilyn Cone at 27 Magnolia Road in Charleston 29407 has more information.

SEVEN COLUMBIA ARTISTS—showing at the Columbia Museum of Art through August. Contemporary paintings, woodblocks, grahics, sculptures, etc. Located at the corner of Senate and Gregg Streets. Open Tuesday through Sunday.

concerts

THE JACKSON FIVE will be in concert in Columbia on August 10 at 8 p.m. in the Coliseum. Tickets are priced at $6.50, $5.50, and $4.50 and are available at the Coliseum box office and the usual ticket outlets, including Taylor Street Pharmacy, Broadway Pharmacy, and Mitchell Piano.

LEON RUSSELL will appear in the area again with concerts in Atlanta and Charlotte upcoming. The Atlanta concert will be on August 16 and the Charlotte concert will be August 18 at 7 p.m. (doors open at 5:30 p.m.) in Memorial Stadium. Tickets for the Charlotte concert are set at $5.50 (advance) and $6.50 (at the door). Tickets are the Charlotte concert are available from Kaleidoscope Productions, Box 12722, Charlotte, N.C. Please send along a self-addressed, stamped envelope to expedite matters.

ROGER McGUINN, who used to be with the Byrds, has scheduled a show for Wednesday, August 22 at the Municipal Auditorium in Atlanta. No ticket information is yet available on that one.

SHA-NA-NA, the veteran rock and roll band, will appear in Municipal Auditorium in Atlanta on Thursday, August 23. Wet Willie will also appear on the program.

THE STYLISTICS, with Joe Simon and his band, will appear on Thursday, August 16 at the Charleston Municipal Audtorium. Tickets are on sale July 30 for $5. Mail check or money order to: Charleston Auditorium, Box office, C/O International Swingers, 77 Calhoun Street. Two shows at 8 and 11 p.m.

FRANKIE VALLI and the Four Seasons will appear in concert at the Charleston Municipal Auditorium on Friday, August 3 at 8:30 p.m. only. Tickets cost $6, $5, and $4.

CHEECH AND CHONG, a comedy team, will appear at the Symphony Hall in Atlanta on Friday, August 24. More information later.

BETTE MIDLER, it was announced last week, will make an appearance in Atlanta on October 24 at the Civic Center. Get your tickets early for that one.

STEVIE WONDER will make a South Carolina appearance on Sunday, August 5 at 8:30 p.m. at the Greenville Memorial Auditorium. Tickets are priced at $6, $5, and $4 with all seats reserved. Send check or money order payable to Memorial Auditorium with self-addressed stamped envelope to Memorial Auditorium, P. O. Box 10348, Greenville, S. C. Tickets are also on sale at the Auditorium and its outlets throughout Greenville.

GRAND FUNK RAILROAD will appear live in concert in Atlanta's Omni on August 9 at 8 p.m. Tickets for Funk are $4.50, $5.50, and $6.50 and are now on sale via the Omni box office and other Ticketron outlets throughout the Southeast. Funk will also appear in Greenville's Memorial Auditorium on Friday, August 10, at 8:30 p.m. Tickets are $6, $5, and $5 plus a 25-cent seat tax.

MANDRILL in concert at the Carolina Coliseum on August 17. This one gets underway at 8 p.m. and tickets will cost you $5.50, $4.50 and $3.50. Tickets are on sale at the usual Coliseum outlets.

SHA NA NA will present its "Golden Age of Rock 'n Roll" show at the Carolina Coliseum on August 24 at 8 p.m. Dr. John is also on the program. Tickets are now on sale at the Coliseum ticket office and ticket outlets around the city.

television

Wednesday, August 8

7 a.m.—CBS News. In case you haven't seen her yet, you might take a look at Sally Quinn, Barbara Walters' new competition. It's nice to have somebody new to get dressed with, and Barbara's on vacation anyway. (Channel 19)

7 p.m.—Conquista. A special hosted by Richard Boone. It's set in 1541 and recreates the American Indian meeting and attempting to domesticate the horse for the first time. Imaginatively done with no dialogue, just music and action. 60 minutes. (Channel 19)

8:30 p.m.—Firing Line. Norman Cousins, publisher and now president of the World Association of World Federalists, tries to convince Buckley we should have one world with one government. Buckley grins winningly and blinks his eyes rapidly as usual. (ETV, Channel 35)

9 p.m.—Baseball. Night baseball, one of the great American innovations, brings us the Atlanta Braves vs. the St. Louis Cardinals from Busch Stadium. Milo Hamilton and Ernies Johnson talk it up. (Channel 25)

12 midnight—Dick Cavett. Sen. Edward Kennedy is scheduled for a 90-minute session with Dick. Didn't think the Senator usually stayed up so late. (Channel 25)

Thursday, August 9

9 p.m.—Movie. Vanessa Redgrave and Sarah Miles in Antonioni's "Blow-Up" back on the tube for the second time this year. Excellent thriller, even when you've already seen the ending before. (Channel 19)

9 p.m.—Baseball. Same series, Atlanta at St. Louis. (Channel 25)

10 p.m.—Country Music. It's a little fakey, because it's taped and seems dubbed, but the performers are good. Tom T. Hall, Rita Coolidge, Mac Davis, and the Statler Brothers. (Channel 10)

11:30 p.m.—Movie. Lola" with Charles Bronson and Susan George. A rocky romance between a middle-age American writer and a British schoolgirl. (Channel 19)

Friday, August 10

8 p.m.—Washington Week in Review. (ETV, Channel 35)

8 p.m.—Pro Football. Pre-season game brings the Denver Broncos to RFK Stadium to meet Duane Thomas and the Redskins. Don Criqui and Irv Cross narrate. (Channel 10)

8 p.m.—Baseball. Don't know if the great American pastime can compete with pro football, but it's trying. Atlanta takes on the Pittsburgh Pirates. (Channel 25)

8 p.m.—Sixty Minutes. Mike Wallace and Morely Safer anchor this program of news, profiles, and background essays. (Channel 19)

9 p.m.—Movie. "The Trouble With Girls". Elvis actually tries his hand at acting and holds off on the singing in this one. Occasionally funny film about a 1920 traveling tent show. (Channel 19)

11:30 p.m.—Movie. Vincent Price in "The Cry of the Banshee". He plays an evil aristocrat hunted by a sorceress bent on avenging the murders of her children. (Channel 19)

1 a.m.—Midnight Special. Sounds from the Sixties, but they're sorta soft. BeeGees host, with Herman's Hermits, the Dakotas, the Searchers, and Gerry and the Pacemakers. (Channel 10)

Saturday, August 11

4:30 p.m.—Book Beat. Tom Wicker is making the talk show rounds promoting his new novel, "Facing The Lions" about the struggles for love and power in Washington. (ETV, Channel 35)

7 p.m.—Baseball. Atlanta vs. Pittsburgh. (Channel 25)

8:30 p.m.—Biography. "Colette". Colleen Dewhurst stars as the mother of the French novelist in this television adaptation of Colette's autobiography, "My Mother's House." (ETV, Channel 35)

11 p.m.—Movie. Horror Classic. "Night Monster" with Irene Hervey, Bela Lugosi. A fiendish scientist makes the lightning bolts flash and his victims tremble as he works late in his dark, typical, mansion. (Channel 19)

11:30 p.m.—Movie. "The French Mistress'. James Robertson Justice and Cecil Parker star as two blundering members of a British boarding school who find themselves caught unprepared when the new French teacher turns out to be a "beautiful lady." (Channel 10)

11:15 a.m.—Movie. "The Night Creatures." A pretty good flick about a village vicar who is really the head of a notorious smuggling ring. Good suspense. (Channel 25)

Sunday, August 12

12:30 p.m.—Meet the Press (Channel 10)

12:30 p.m.—Face the Nation (Channel 19)

1 p.m.—Movie. "Coast of Skeletons." An African jungle saga. Dale Robertson as evil fortune hunter determined to take a hoard of diamonds back to America, is pitted against adventurer Richard Todd, who is in love with Elga Anderson. Guess who wins. (Channel 10)

Monday, August 13

7 p.m.—Man Builds, Man Destroys. This week, transportation experts debate whether the car and the city are compatible, and discuss the merits and problems of banning cars from the inner cities. (ETV, Channel 25)

8 p.m.—A Cambridge Debate on Women's Liberation. A repeat performance of the forensic fireworks or Germaine Greer and William F. Buckley at Cambridge, England. (ETV, Channel 35)

8 p.m.—Monday Night Baseball. Teams to be announced. (Channel 10)

9 p.m. —Movie. "Red Tomahawk." We have it on the authority of one of South Carolina's foremost experts on westerns that his is the classic stereotype western of all time. Bad enough for camp. (Channel 25)

Tuesday, August 14

7:30 p.m.—Seals and Croft are the guests on the Bobby Goldsboro show. (Channel 10)

8 p.m.—Movie. "Smoky" with Fess Parker. This is the third remake of Will James' sentimental story about a horse named Smoky. The kids will love it. (Channel 10)

8:30 p.m.—Movie. "The Girls of Huntington House." (Channel 25)

10 p.m.—NBC Reports: "How Watergate Changed Government." (Channel 10)

new albums

BREEZY STORIES (Atlantic)—Danny O'Keefe. It doesn't take a Woodward and Bernstein investigation to see what an amazing jump Danny O'Keefe has made in the last year. After his success with "Good Time Charlie's Got the Blues" confidence has gone to his head and he's managed to put together a very consistent album with each song as good or better than anything he's ever done. The writing is quite good, with most of the lyrics taking on a purposefully ambiguous tone; most of them purport to be about two things at once, and except for songs like "Junkman", which is a little too obviously only about drugs, the double entendres really work. Some songs, like "Mad Ruth/The Babe," are a little disturbing in their second meaning, but all are successful nonetheless. Incidentally, the co-conspirators in this case are all listed plainly (Dr. John, Donny Hathaway, David Bromberg, and Bernard Purdie) and the excellent musicians make for a very well-paced and enjoyable album.

FORWARD MOTION (Warner Brothers)—The Section. The point of The Section's first album was, I believe, to show what these four studio musicians (Danny Kortchmar, Leland Skar, Russ Kunkel, and Craig Doerge) could do when they put their talents together. That album worked quite well. The point of the group's second effort seems to be to show what each of the members can do alone, and the result sort of falls apart. **Forward Motion** is really four separate solo albums combined into one. When they get together on the title song and "Smilin' Ed", for example, they show their skills off quite well. But when they solo (as on "Get Down, Piltdown," Sklar's bass solo which sounds similar to what you might hear if you were riding a subway and leaned your ear too close to the conductor's booth) they are too often trying to push their dexterity and skill over musical achievement. We all know they can play better than most people in the business, but on this record they try too hard to show it and the enjoyable music they played on their first album is left behind. One drum solo or a two-and-a-half minute subway ride is enough to distract from the very enjoyable moments.

HISTORY OF THE GRATEFUL DEAD, Vol. 1, (Bear's Choice)—The Grateful Dead (Warner Brothers). Try to avoid this one. It was recorded live at the Fillmore in 1970 as if the group doesn't already have enough live material on the market. If this is a history of the group, then we might as well forget about them. The entire album is sloppy and boring, and their 18-minute version of "Smokestack Lightnin' " is probably the worst dirge they've ever recorded. This is their latest album for Warners before they go into selling their albums without corporate assistance. Or so they say. Talk for several years has been about the time they go into the record-selling business themselves to sell what they make and make what they want, so that no one would get ripped-off by the record companies. But this live "history" is about the biggest rip-off ever, and I have serious doubts about the sincerity of their claim of future goals.